

HAWAII--ITS CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS

(Amsterdam Evening Recorder, June 1.)

While the senior publisher of The Recorder was on his recent visit to the Territory of Hawaii he submitted the following questions to prominent and representative residents of the Islands, whose answers are given below:

THE QUESTIONS

- 1.—How have the Hawaiians accepted the changed conditions following annexation?
- 2.—Do you think that, on the whole, the conditions in the Islands are improved as a result of annexation?
- 3.—Do you think three-fourths of the Federal revenues should be expended for improvements within the Territory?
- 4.—In your opinion, is there an opening for other agricultural industries than the raising of sugar?
- 5.—Are the land laws, as they stand at present, best suited to the advancement of Americans in the Territory?
- 6.—Do the Japanese take kindly to American ideas?
- 7.—Is the attitude of the sugar plantation interests favorable to homestead European labor?
- 8.—Do you approve of the immigration of European laborers?
- 9.—If so, do you believe they will be a success on the sugar plantations and will replace the Japanese?
- 10.—Has it been demonstrated that the Islands are of value to the United States in time of peace, other than as a source of sugar supply?
- 11.—Do you believe it is imperative that the Islands should be fortified and a naval base established at Pearl Harbor?
- 12.—Do you think the Panama canal will be of greater service to Hawaii than Hawaii will be to the canal?
- 13.—Do the Islands expect any commercial advantages from the opening of the Tehuantepec railroad?
- 14.—What are your views on the transportation and tourist problem?

THE ANSWERS

Executive Chamber,
Honolulu, Hawaii.

April 19, 1906.

Mr. William J. Kline, Hawaiian Hotel,
Honolulu.

Dear Sir: Referring to the list of questions which you asked me in your effort to seek information concerning conditions down here, I beg leave to state that I will take them up in order and answer them to the best of my ability.

1.—Such better than was expected, for all feeling of resentment at the time of annexation has worn off, and the Hawaiians are commencing to reason lately that the American form of government is better for them.

2.—Quite decidedly, conditions have improved as a result of annexation. In the first place, there has been a decided advance in the educational system throughout the Islands, where children of all nationalities, Chinese, Japanese, Porto Ricans, Hawaiians, Portuguese and Americans are receiving side by side in the same schools as good an English education as is provided in the public schools on the mainland. American ideas, not Oriental ideas, are being taught.

In business, investments are safer and have a more solid security. The assessable value of property has increased. There is an improvement in the police protection. Larger and more substantial office structures have been erected. Large sums have been spent on wharves, roads and public buildings throughout the Territory, and the wharves and harbors of Honolulu can accommodate the largest vessels afloat. I consider the improvement in social and moral standards of the community as a whole, very great since annexation.

3.—Yes, but why limit us to three-fourths of the amount we pay towards the Federal revenues, and why not the whole amount and more, too? We are a new Territory, and Uncle Sam should not seek to make money out of us at first, but give us a chance to build up and grow into our new clothes. Prior to annexation all of our money that we derived from custom collections was used as a local revenue and its loss has been felt. The Territorial government is necessarily more expensive in Hawaii because similar offices have to be maintained on each of the different Islands, while one would be necessary if the Territory was contiguous.

4.—Yes, and good openings to make money and become independent. The growth of pineapples is a profitable agricultural industry, the fruit being shipped in large quantities. Several canneries have been erected, and there is considerable demand on the mainland for the canned pineapples. The growth of tobacco promises possibly to overtake the pineapple industry, and it affords a good opportunity for the investment of capital. Considerable cultivation of rubber trees has been made with indications of success. The growth of sisal has proved profitable, the fiber finding a ready market in San Francisco. With capital, the rope might be made and exported instead of the raw material.

5.—The land laws of the Territory as they now exist are best suited to local requirements. The American land laws not being adapted to our local conditions.

6.—The Japanese do not take kindly to American ideas, they are not in touch with our sentiments and institutions except as a means of learning what may be useful to them in their own country; they do not become excited.

7.—With some hesitation I answer yes. The idea is an absolutely new one and was not at first regarded with favor, but the subject has been thoroughly discussed and studied and is now regarded more favorably by the sugar plantation interests, and an honest

endeavor is about to be made to introduce and domesticate European labor on the plantation.

8.—I certainly do, and have devoted almost my whole time and energy, during the past two years, to the accomplishment of a plan which will result in bringing and domesticating European labor.

9.—I am optimistic and believe that if the Europeans are furnished with homes and lands of their own, and treated like white men, they will work contentedly alongside of the Japanese. As to replacing the Japanese, the conditions here are simply that the Japanese under the offer of better wages on the mainland are leaving our plantations, so to that extent will they be replaced by European laborers, but I still believe that these Islands will, for some time to come, require the services of a certain number of Japanese field laborers.

10.—It certainly has. These Islands are large buyers of American products and manufactures. They furnish a valuable naval depot for the United States, where ships of war and transports can call and communicate by cable with Washington for orders. Not only this, our large internal and external commerce with the mainland, amounting almost to \$50,000,000 yearly, is carried exclusively by American vessels; besides this, the large passenger traffic from Hawaii to the mainland, which means an expenditure of several millions in all of the states, is carried under the American flag, to the exclusion of vessels of all other nationalities. Moreover, these Islands afford an excellent health resort to invalids, needing a change of climate, and to those desirous of escaping the rigors of the mainland winter.

11.—Hawaii should be fortified so strongly that it would be futile for any foreign power to attempt an attack. It should be made the Gibraltar of the Pacific.

12.—The service will in my opinion, be mutual. Where Hawaii will gain by commerce through a larger number of vessels calling here, the Panama canal will gain through having such a port of call which will aid in the development of commerce via the Panama canal.

13.—Certainly; the Tehuantepec railroad will be of advantage. It will result in the saving of several hundred thousands of dollars of freight money per annum, besides a greater assurance of our sugar reaching the Eastern market which could not always be secured in shipments made by the mainland railroads. The more means of communication with both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, the more advantage it must be for Hawaii commercially.

14.—The number of tourists visiting Hawaii is decidedly on the increase. We are now beginning to feel the result of the promotion work begun a few years ago, and indications are that the number of tourists visiting Hawaii hereafter will be proportionately very much larger. Our work in this direction is being intelligently developed and will bring results, but to make Hawaii the only island tourist resort of the United States, as it is, we must have more and better transportation facilities than we have been able to secure. But this is coming and I look forward with confidence to the time when we shall have tourists come here by thousands, instead of by tens and twenties, and there is not the least doubt that everyone that does come here will be a good and perpetual advertiser of Hawaii after his visit. I am looking forward to the establishment, before long, of a bureau for Hawaii interests right in Washington. Then we should invade New York and Chicago.

I trust that the information contained herein will be of use to you. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

A. L. C. ATKINSON,
Acting Governor of Hawaii.
JUDGE SANFORD P. DOLE (FORMER GOVERNOR).

1.—With a good spirit and a disposition to inform themselves in regard to the new conditions and to act accordingly.

2.—The first result, from a business standpoint, was unfavorable, partly on account of the loss of the customs revenues amounting to over a million dollars a year, partly from the exclusion laws against the Chinese, which laws have somewhat hampered the cultivation of sugar and very seriously affected the rice cultivation. The business of wholesale and retail stores was injuriously affected by the competition of traveling agents of business houses in the United States who had previously been compelled to pay license fees for the conduct of their business. Annexation has been of great benefit to these Islands through the removal of all danger of revolution and matters of political disturbance which easily arise under a small and weak government. This has been very favorable to business enterprises and the introduction of capital and will continue to improve and develop business interests. The first prejudicial results of annexation to the business enterprises of the Islands are gradually disappearing and such interests are adjusting themselves to the new conditions, and as time goes on the benefits of annexation to the material interests of the Islands will undoubtedly be more definitely felt from year to year.

3.—There is no doubt that such a measure would be of great benefit to the Territory. Whether it is a sound policy in view of the effect it may have as a precedent upon other American communities, is more than I can say. That is a question for congress to settle.

4.—Yes. The cultivation and canning of pineapples has already become a profitable and increasing industry. Coffee is raised at a profit, and if congress should pass some desirable measures of protection it would be a very promising enterprise. The cultivation and manufacture of sisal is already profitable here. The cultivation of rubber has been taken up and promises well. There is much good farming

land in the Islands which needs only roads to make it available and on which many of the American farm crops could be raised successfully. The production of tobacco is an old business here, but has never been carried out to the extent of the scientific curing of the leaves, but promises to be a profitable industry. The raising of live stock is profitable, but suitable lands for it are limited. There is recent development in the prospecting of Hawaiian timber, particularly a hardwood known as koa, suitable for furniture and much in demand. These are among the things for which there is or will be an opening when the right kind of men are on the ground and suitable lands are opened for settlement and made accessible by the construction of suitable roads.

5.—I think they are. The amount of land in these Islands not already occupied is limited, but there is a considerable amount of unused land which is within reach and capable of successful cultivation upon which American farmers, satisfied to make their living from the soil and not seeking to procure land for purposes of speculation, may make a comfortable living for themselves and their families and a considerable surplus of profit. The one American colony which has been established here on farming lands—the colony of Waiawa, numbering originally about fourteen families and established on farms approximating 160 acres each, has progressed to a remarkable degree in the cultivation of suitable crops, mainly pineapples, under which their lands, nominally appraised for their purchase at from \$3.50 to \$5.00 an acre, have now attained a market value of \$200 an acre or over. There is no reason to doubt that similar if not as great success would follow the settlement of Americans in many other parts of the Islands. While the introduction of European settlers to acquire sugar lands in small parcels and in fee simple, to be cultivated by them under suitable arrangements with the sugar plantations for the reduction of their crops, promises to be of great importance to the sugar business and to the country at large, the policy of promoting the settlement of American farmers upon farms to be held by them in fee simple, is of paramount importance to the development of the business, political and social interests of the Hawaiian community.

6.—The Japanese laborers in this country do not worry about American ideas as a rule. The business men and educated Japanese hold American ideas in respect, but also are loyal to Japanese ideas.

7.—I understand that some of the sugar plantations are favorable to European laborers settled on fee simple homesteads and raising sugar cane for reduction in their sugar mills under reasonable agreements.

8.—Yes.

9.—If they are allowed to acquire homesteads in fee simple on the sugar plantations, I think that they will remain permanently and raise sugar cane successfully for the plantations. The process of replacing the Japanese will probably be a very gradual one and should be gradual or else the successful conduct of the sugar plantations is liable to suffer, and heavy losses ensue.

10.—There is no doubt that the tariff revenues of the Islands of over a million dollars a year are of value to the United States. As a half way port from the mainland to the Philippine Islands, they are, I think, recognized as of great convenience, allowing transports to stop for coal and giving troops an opportunity for shore exercise. As a quarantine port, Honolulu has undoubtedly been a protection to the ports of the Pacific coast from disease.

11.—I do.

12.—Yes.

13.—I understand that arrangements have been made to trans-ship the Hawaiian sugars which go to the Atlantic coast by way of this railroad.

14.—I think it is essential to have a first-class steamer running between here and San Francisco.

BISHOP RESTARICK.

1.—Whence, as is natural, feelings of bitterness exist when old troubles are recalled, yet from conversation with Hawaiians of all kinds, I can say that they accept the changed conditions in a better spirit than one would expect. There is a feeling among many that annexation was inevitable. What they would have preferred would have been a protectorate.

2.—You do not state what conditions. If you mean as to government, then stability is a great gain. Financially, the taking away of sources of revenue, such as customs duties and sending them away from the Islands, this of course has made it difficult to meet expenses and impossible to make improvements without borrowing. Having the assurance that our sugar will be admitted free of duty is of course a great gain. It certainly is not an improvement to be deprived of the privilege of going to San Francisco on any but an American ship. Sometimes it is a great hardship. It is placing upon a colony, if you may call this so, navigation laws such as the colonists protested against in the years preceding 1776. I know two ladies who came on a foreign steamer from San Francisco and stopped off on their way to Japan. While here, they heard of the illness of their sister. They went to the steamship office to arrange for their return. They were astounded when told that they could not return to San Francisco unless they either went on to Japan or pay a fine of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for coming here from the mainland on a ship not flying the American flag. To apply these coast navigation laws to isolated islands 2,000 miles out in the ocean, is, in my judgment, something against which the greatest indignation of Americans would protest if they knew about it.

3.—I certainly do, because from our position, we are in a different position from that of any other Territory. To have these Islands and, say, one million five hundred thousand (\$1,500,000) dollars to the Federal government

reminds me of the policy of England before the Revolution in taking her colonies. The Islands, being so large a part of the revenue, their own before annexation, have had to borrow heavily nearly up to the limit allowed by law. Considering that there are, say, twelve thousand white people in the Islands, one can readily judge that it is difficult to see how we can raise money to make public improvements and to educate the thousands of Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese children who are born here, as well as to care for a thousand lepers of other races.

4.—There are openings for sisal and rubber, but these require capital and labor. There is an opening to a limited degree for pineapples. The raising of these does not require a large amount of capital, but it is a business which could easily be overdone, as the demand is limited for the canned article. After careful study and knowledge of American farming in many states, I say, with regret, that I see little prospect of farming on a small scale by white men.

It must be remembered that the land capable of cultivation consists of a fringe of, say, a mile to three miles wide around the coast and that mountains occupy the center of each Island. This tillable fringe is by no means continuous. In a few places the land opens up into wider areas towards the interior but these areas are occupied. In some places the bare lava comes down to the ocean.

I know that excellent tobacco can be raised here, but the difficulties have not as yet been overcome and the area of land suitable is not great.

Coffee does well and at Kona many Portuguese and Japanese are growing it in a small way. The white men who are growing it employ Japanese to do the work. These successful plantations of coffee can scarcely be called small farming for they represent considerable capital and the employment of many Japanese laborers. One coffee plantation sometimes cited as an example of successful small farming, had, when I was there, 200 Japanese picking coffee. A better term to use would be diversified industry and this I believe will develop more and more, but slowly.

5.—There is so little land suitable for cultivation outside of the sugar plantations that the land laws of the mainland would be impossible and ridiculous here. The production of tropical staples requires large capital and large areas of land. We must consider Hawaii in the light of the history of tropical islands and countries. It must be remembered when men talk of Americanizing these Islands, that they have never been a "white man's country." White men have been always a small proportion of the inhabitants.

6.—The Japanese children born here and educated here are not far different from other American children in their ideas, except as affected by home environment. The older Japanese are loyal to their old country but have a respect and, as far as they understand, an admiration for American institutions.

7.—The planters would be in favor of European homestead labor if it were in their judgment practicable. Where is the land to come from to provide homesteads? If this land now leased to planters were sold at low rates to Europeans for homesteads, how would they be able to cultivate the lands? How could they plough them thirty inches deep with steam plows? How could they erect or manage the costly systems of irrigation by dams, reservoirs and pumps? There are plantations in which one thousand dollars (\$1000.00) a day is paid for fuel for pumping water. Again, Europeans coming here would have to compete with the Asiatics already here, many of them born in the Islands. Ask yourself the question, are the planters against their judgment to divide up their lands and to do what they believe from experience would ruin themselves and the Islands? I believe that if it could be arranged to give laborers small holdings for a home and garden, that it would tend to settle the population already here. But this has difficulties. If land is alienated, then the plantations can not keep out saloons or gambling resorts as they can now to a large extent.

Again, I believe it is only fair to people here, Hawaiians, Portuguese and others, that they who have labored here for years or were born here should have the first chance at the lands and that the first chance should not be given to new and untried people from Europe. I know that people here now are indignant when it is proposed to give land to new comers, passing by those now resident in the Islands.

8.—If the question means would I prefer European labor if practicable, I say "Yes," and probably every one would say so. So far as tried, other than Orientals, only the laborers from the Azores have been a success. The European laborer, like the American, wants a chance to advance. If he works on a farm, it is with the intention to rent a piece of land as soon as possible and then to buy. The opportunity for such is not here because of physical conditions largely. I am familiar with labor conditions in all parts of the United States and in parts of Europe. I have been on nearly every plantation on the Islands and I say deliberately that the planters and managers take a great interest in their laborers. Again I say that when one considers that they are paid eighteen dollars (\$18.00) per month and have their homes, fuel, water and doctor free, that they are better paid than most labor in the United States of a similar class and moreover the Oriental laborers for industry, sobriety and general conduct compare favorably with any laborers to similar employments known to me. No one can study the question here without revering his opinion as to Orientals and the acknowledgment that we have much to learn from them.

9.—The opinion of experienced men here is that white labor is not likely to be a success on sugar plantations, and my opinion is the same. In no

tropical country do white men work in cane fields and I am inclined to believe that it is extremely doubtful whether they would do so here. Experiments so far tried with European labor have not been a success.

10.—The Islands are of value as affording a cable station, as forming the cross roads of commerce to the Orient and to Australia. They are valuable also as a place where most interesting race problems are being worked out. Nowhere do different races live together with such mutual respect and good will. The Orientals here acquire the habit of using American goods and go back to their homes tending to open new markets. Those who return carry with them also ideas as to government which come from residence here. Dr. Pott of St. John's College, Shanghai, tells me that the boys from Honolulu revolutionize the ideas of the other Chinese students. If the vision of the United States government were large and generous enough to make Honolulu a free port as Singapore and Hongkong are, it would be a large and prosperous city and a center of commerce and influence. The Islands have had much to do with the awakening of the Orient.

11.—It seems to me that no one can doubt the need of fortification and of making this a naval base.

12.—That is a question on which I have no opinion. The canal will be of service to the Islands and the Islands of use certainly to the traffic of the canal.

13.—I do not know.

14.—From wide acquaintance with tourists who have come here, I have yet to find one who did not enjoy the visit. Consumptives should not come here but those not strong who need a delightful climate and a place where they can live out of doors can find no better place. For the transportation of tourists there is need of a larger steamer solely for the Hawaiian trade. But even that would not dispense with the hardships which come from the coast navigation laws applied to us.

In conclusion, I would say that while I greatly admire President Roosevelt, his policy for these Islands shows that he has not the faintest idea of the situation as no one can have unless he has been here and studied conditions. In 1903, the President said to me: "I do not believe in Orientalizing any American Territory." I said: "Mr. President, the Hawaiian Islands were Orientalized long before they became American Territory. Besides every ship which comes from the Orient brings many Orientals. The Japanese can and do come, but the Chinese who largely made the Islands from an industrial standpoint and who are liked by all here, these are shut out."

I did not say what I might have done, namely, that if China had a navy, the Chinese would be treated differently. We should remember that one day soon China will have a navy. The Chinese are often treated in a way which I believe to be illegal and unconstitutional. Why are Chinese who were born here and who are American citizens, if they wish to go to San Francisco, obliged to obtain certificates and papers, with photographs attached, all this costing no small sum in fees? And if they held up at the other end or if they travel why are they liable at any time to be held up and asked to produce these papers? Why, because they are Chinese. We do not treat the Japanese so. No. Why? Because Japan has a navy. I have seen the faces of Chinese men and women, educated, refined people, burn with shame at being held up before the public for papers and those so held up were American citizens by birth!

Again, in having a policy for these Islands which threatens what is practically the sole industry, the plea is the Americanizing of Hawaii. It sounds very well, but if the industry is ruined, there will be soon very few Americans left here. We are told to get American small farmers. It must be remembered if such come they have to enter into competition with Orientals and Portuguese already here in large numbers. I know American farmers, and when I see Japanese and Chinese piling up lava until it is in mounds 10 feet high and 15 feet in diameter and a short distance apart and growing vegetables in the small spaces between, I can see little place for the American small farmer much as I should like to see him here. I do not believe there is a white man in the Islands who would advise a friend possessing say from two thousand (\$2000) dollars to five thousand (\$5000) dollars to come here and go into small farming in any line now known.

I met a man the other day who had gone to Hilo when lands were opened seven years ago. He had 160 acres. He planted it in coffee and rooted it up. He planted it in bananas and they failed to pay. He had now rented it to a Japanese and was living on the income. I myself believe in leasing the lands as present leases become due at prices which would, I should think, go far towards paying the expenses of government. I believe the lease system is better for these Islands than selling lands.

If lands were given or sold to white people as homesteads and they agreed to raise cane for the mills, it would not be long before the white man would boss and hire Japanese to do the work. Any one here knows that this is true.

Again, as to Americanizing the Islands. If it means the thought that they can be run on the lines of a New England state or a territory on the mainland, it is because of lack of knowledge of facts and conditions. Does Americanizing mean that the dark races born here are to be turned out, that European laborers perhaps not as good as they mentally or morally and not as efficient may come to occupy the land, then I do not call that Americanizing. I call Americanizing placing all on an equal footing before the law, treating all men justly and fairly and squarely.

What I believe should be done and what I know many planters are trying to do is the placing of white men into positions of skilled labor now occupied by Orientals in the mills, etc. But still it is but natural when a manager can get a steady, capable Oriental who will stay with the work to employ him instead of a white man who is not so steady and who comes and goes. Besides the Oriental is cheaper and

managers naturally desire to make a good showing in profits. If let alone, Hawaii could work out her problems but statements from Kansas or Maine might instill an intelligence for the man, the moon as for these islands. These are my ideas on the subjects suggested.

HENRY BOND RESTARICK,
Bishop of Honolulu.

F. S.—Since I have no financial interest in any plantation, and as my salary is entirely independent of these Islands, I believe that I can look at matters here with fairness.

A. F. GRIFFITHS, PRESIDENT OF OAHU COLLEGE.

1.—As far as I have observed, the Hawaiians have generally accepted annexation and its results cheerfully. Some of the members of the royal family and their retainers have perhaps a sense of personal injury, but as a whole, I believe that the Hawaiian people are content with and in many ways proud of a political status under the United States flag.

2.—Yes. The greatest improvement in political affairs has resulted. The certainty of dependable political conditions has undoubtedly contributed to the betterment of business conditions and has encouraged the investment of capital. While annexation has taken away the entire freedom in dealing with the importation of laborers, as previously enjoyed under the monarchy, I believe that that is a temporary problem for which those in control will find a permanent solution.

3.—I do think that three-fourths of the Federal revenues should be expended for improvements for a period of time within the Territory for the following reasons:

(a) Hawaii is heavily taxed. The expenditures are \$42.45 per citizen and \$18.47 per person per year; the debt is \$32.61 per citizen and \$14.19 per person.

(b) Hawaii has a large expenditure for lepers.

(c) The tax rate shows a heavy increase—about 50 per cent in five years.

(d) The difference between Federal collections and Federal expenditures is about \$800,000 per year. This money has been shipped out of the country. This is especially serious when it is remembered that we are an isolated community and must get that money back somehow. We pay our share of duties on imports.

(e) The educational problem is especially complex. There are more than a dozen nationalities all being educated into American citizens. The schools are often remotely situated where teachers dislike to go and where, if they do go, there are no decent living accommodations. This means larger salaries and teachers' cottages. Nearly a million dollars are needed for school buildings today. Children can not be forced to go to school for there is no room for them. Teachers' salaries were recently reduced 20 per cent. In one grand cut. If we are to form an American community, the schools must be adequately maintained.

(f) The Federal government has given millions of acres to the states for educational purposes. Hawaii has had no share in this and asks only for similar generosity. Hawaii has uncompensatingly contributed one-third of her income—imposts—to the Federal government. She now asks only a part return of the confidence she has shown in the United States and of the money that she has bestowed upon her.

(g) Hawaii is in a position to be of great military benefit to the United States. It is only the part of prudence that the United States spend a goodly sum in harbors, lighthouses, buildings, roads, etc., and make them adequate to the strain that will be put upon them in time of war.

4.—I can not speak with authority.

5.—I have no knowledge of them.

6.—The Japanese when rightfully treated do take kindly to American ideas. Not a few are becoming citizens.

7.—Under proper restrictions, largely those of control for the prevention of evils of which the two foremost are liquor selling and gambling, or tilting in large areas for which the steam plow and irrigation ditches are best adapted, the sugar planters would welcome homesteaders.

8.—European laborers who would work in the cane fields and who were not moral degenerates would be acceptable.

9.—They could work successfully alongside of the Japanese. One would not have to replace the other.

10.—Our revenue has been of monetary value to the United States. Honolulu will certainly be a valuable harbor to be in control of in the Oriental trade and in the traffic that will come out of the Panama canal. Hawaii has purchased annually about \$20,000,000 worth of goods from the States. This makes business for United States firms and is a fair proportion of contribution to United States revenues, as these goods include imported goods.

11.—If the United States is to make of these Islands a strategic base, as practically every military and naval expert agrees should be done, there is no argument at all on this question. Pearl Harbor should be made into a well-equipped naval base, the necessary fortifications should be erected, and everything done to make this a complete military and naval station for both offense and defense.

12.—I am not prepared to pass judgment on this question.

13.—The Tehuantepec railroad ought to benefit us. Every additional link with the East and the States is, as far as it makes competition in freight rates and increases facilities for transportation, sure to help us.

14.—I believe in promoting tourist traffic. I believe we have much to offer that the tourist is seeking and that there will be reciprocal pleasure and benefit. As Hawaii is unsurpassed in climate for winter and summer, and as there is some characteristic and peculiar local charm here at almost every season, the tourist should be encouraged to come. It is a place for the sick man to keep well; for the sick man to get well. A man may also bring his children, for there are good schools for students of all ages from kindergarten to college.

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